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7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 " " 10.00 " " 10 " "  
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "  
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m. " " 15 " "  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 10 " "  
1.15 " " 1.45 " " 15 " "  
1.45 " " 2.15 " " 10 " "  
2.15 " " 2.45 " " 15 " "  
2.45 " " 3.00 " " 10 " "  
3.00 " " 3.30 " " 15 " "  
3.30 " " 4.00 " " 10 " "  
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8.40 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 8.30 to 11.00 p.m.  
Every Half-Hour.  
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7.30 a.m.  
8.00 " " 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "  
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "  
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " " 15 " "  
5.30 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "  
6.00 " " 6.30 " " 15 " "  
6.30 " " 7.00 " " 10 " "  
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## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

### TIME TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, 5th June, 1917, until further Notice.

#### DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 3 Through Express	No. 4 Local	No. 5 Through Express	No. 6 Local	No. 7 Through Express	No. 8 Local	No. 9 Through Express	No. 10 Local
CANTON (Chi Sha Tsun) dep.	7.35	8.35	12.55	4.10				
SHUN CHUN dep.	8.40	11.10	1.45	5.15				
Shum Chun dep.	10.20	8.45	4.30	11.45				
Shuang Shui dep.	8.15	4.37	11.35					
Yuenling dep.	8.15	4.41	11.55					
Taipei Market dep.	8.25	4.53	12.05					
Taipei dep.	8.35	5.03	12.15					
Shingai dep.	8.45	5.13	12.25					
Yuenling dep.	8.55	5.23	12.35					
Shingai dep.	9.05	5.33	12.45					
Hong Hon dep.	9.15	5.43	12.55					
KOWLOON dep.	11.05	9.05	5.55	13.45	7.55	7.55	5.55	

#### UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Local	No. 3 Through Express	No. 4 Local	No. 5 Through Express	No. 6 Local	No. 7 Through Express	No. 8 Local
SHUN CHUN dep.	8.50	7.45	8.10	8.30	10.35	11.35	8.10	8.10
Shum Chun dep.	9.00	7.55	8.20	8.40	10.45	11.45	8.20	8.20
Shuang Shui dep.	9.10	8.05	8.30	8.50	10.55	11.55	8.30	8.30
Yuenling dep.	9.20	8.15	8.40	9.00	11.05	12.05	8.40	8.40
Taipei Market dep.	9.30	8.25	8.50	9.10	11.15	12.15	8.50	8.50
Taipei dep.	9.40	8.35	9.00	9.20	11.25	12.25	9.00	9.00
Shingai dep.	9.50	8.45	9.10	9.30	11.35	12.35	9.10	9.10
Yuenling dep.	10.00	8.55	9.20	9.40	11.45	12.45	9.20	9.20
Shingai dep.	10.10	9.05	9.30	9.50	11.55	12.55	9.30	9.30
Hong Hon dep.	10.20	9.15	9.40	10.00	12.05	13.05	9.40	9.40
KOWLOON dep.	10.30	9.25	9.50	10.10	12.15	13.15	9.50	9.50

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# A "MISERABLE COWARD." ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE IN BROADWOOD ROAD.

## A PLUCKY HOUSE COOLIE.

At the Hongkong Criminal Sessions yesterday a Chinese named Lo Pui was charged with committing robbery with violence in Broadwood Road, Wanchai, on June 4th.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and the prisoner, who entered a plea of "not guilty," was undefended. The following jury was empanelled:— Messrs. R. M. Austin, T. C. Dixon, F. J. Murray, G. M. da Silva, J. M. Gordon, W. Hedley, and F. M. de Figueiredo.

The Crown Solicitor said that the complainant in the case was a little girl, seven years of age, named Daisy Wong, who had been adopted by Dr. Kew. She was returning from the French Convent School at about 3.30 p.m., and, when coming up Broadwood Road, she was met by the prisoner, who caught hold of her and carried her into some bushes. He held his hand over her eyes and snatched a gold necklace which the girl was wearing, as well as some charms composed of gold and jadestone. Dr. Kew's house-coolie, who was in the habit of meeting the girl from school, approached the spot where the man attacked the girl about this time, and, hearing cries, he ran into the bushes. As soon as the prisoner saw him he made off and the coolie gave chase. He caught the man, a struggle ensued, during which both fell into a nullah, and then the accused got away. The coolie continued the chase, again caught him, and, following another struggle, he managed to arrest him and take him into custody.

The house coolie said that as he was on his way to market, and when coming down the hill, he saw the prisoner holding his master's child under his arm and making towards a bush. On seeing this he gave chase. When the prisoner saw him coming he made off and witness chased him towards the coffee plantations, up the hill towards the Hon. Mr. Thomson's house. Witness caught the man up, they struggled, and both fell into a nullah. The accused then asked him to let him go. Witness refused, and they had another struggle. The accused managed to get away and witness again chased him, they going towards the Wing Ohing gardens. Here prisoner picked up a stone and threw it at witness, but missed him. Eventually he got up with the man and arrested him, and took him to No. 1 Police Station. Here they refused to take the man and witness took him on to No. 2 Police Station, where he was charged.

Replying to the Chief Justice, witness said he knew that the accused was working in the neighbourhood. He both saw and heard the little girl crying. The accused carried the girl under his arm for a distance of about fifty yards. The place to where the accused took the girl was partly covered with shrubs, and anyone passing along the path would have been unable to see what was going on.

After the coolie had given his evidence, the Chief Justice, addressing the Crown Solicitor, said that he thought the coolie had behaved in a most laudable manner. He did not know whether it had yet been recognised in any way, but, if possible, some representations should be made to the Government to see if he could not be recompensed in some way or other.

The Crown Solicitor said that he would make representations, and added that the coolie had behaved in a very plucky manner.

Addressing the coolie, the Chief Justice said—I think you behaved very well indeed. You showed considerable pluck in going to the rescue of this little girl. I do not know whether your master has already recognised your services, but I shall certainly represent to the Crown Solicitor the view I take of your conduct.

Dr. Kew said the little girl concerned in the case had been adopted by him. Witness added that on the day of the occurrence he received a telephone message to the effect that the girl had been robbed on the way home from school. Later witness found that the girl was bruised about the neck and that she was very frightened. Her throat was very sore the next day, she could neither swallow nor eat. The gold chain produced was usually worn by the girl. When witness saw the girl at the police station the chain was missing. The earth

at the place, to where the girl was carried was cut up in places, showing that there had been a struggle.

Answering the Chief Justice, Dr. Kew said the bruises on the neck could have been caused by the pressure of hands, and the sore throat would be caused by external pressure.

The Chief Justice—Do you not think it is rather dangerous to allow a little girl like this to go about alone?

Witness—It was unavoidable on this particular day. The coolie usually takes the girl to school and brings her back again.

The Chief Justice—I have told the coolie that I think he behaved in a most laudable manner.

Witness—It was most courageous of him.

The Chief Justice—I hope you have recognised it.

Witness—I have.

The little girl, whose head could only just be seen above the top of the witness-box, said that when she was on her way home from school a man (the accused) came up to her, put his hand over her eyes, took her into some bushes, and snatched away her gold necklace. She cried out and the "boy" (coolie) came up. The prisoner then ran away and the coolie gave chase. Then a woman earth-carrier came up and took her home. The girl added that the accused jerked the chain, as a result of which he snapped it, and a jadestone ornament and a sovereign fell to the ground. The accused hurt her around the neck and throat by his pressing on her.

A gardener in the coffee plantation spoke to seeing the coolie and the accused fighting in the plantation. He told them they must not fight in his garden. He saw the prisoner holding a brick and about to throw it at the coolie. Later the coolie got hold of the prisoner and took him away.

In the course of a statement, the accused said that he was walking along the road and knocked into the little girl. The contact was so severe that he nearly knocked the girl over. He put out his hands to prevent her from falling, but she called out that he had snatched her things. Just then the coolie came down the hill, and as soon as he heard the girl's cries he took up a brick and threw it at him (the prisoner), but missed. Then the coolie came up to him and accused him of snatching things. He (the accused) then said that if he accused him of doing this he was quite willing to go with him to the police station. The coolie then took him to one police station, but they refused to do anything there, they refused to take him because he had done nothing wrong. He was then taken to another police station, and there a telephone message was sent and the little girl and her witnesses came and accused him of snatching the things. He was then pushed into a cell and kept there, he knew not what for. When the girl came to the police station she produced a chain and other trinkets which she accused him of stealing. He had never seen them before, and knew nothing about it.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty after a minute's deliberation.

The Chief Justice, addressing the accused, said—You are a miserable coward. You go and take that poor little girl, of seven years of age or less, and take her away and attempt to rob her and use violence in doing it. But for the extremely brave conduct of the house coolie you would probably have taken her belongings and got away altogether. No child is safe when a man of your character is at large. It is a very bad case. The sentence of the Court is that you will be imprisoned and kept at hard labour for five years, and you will also receive 14 strokes with the "cat."

As the accused was being removed he remarked—I did not do it, my Lord.

The M.Tavish was not a mean man. No, he just knew the value of three-pence-halfpenny. So, when he developed a sore throat he meditated fearfully upon the expenditure of a doctor's fee. As an alternative, he hung about for a day and a half outside the local doctor's establishment. Finally, he managed to catch the great man.

"Say doctor! Hoo's-bee-ness wi' ye the noo!"  
"Oh, fey, fey!"  
"Ah, s'pose ye've a deal o' prescribin' thee der coolds an' sair throats!"  
"Ay!"  
"An' what dae ye go'n'ally gie for a sair throat?"  
"Naethin'" replied the canny old doctor. "I dinna want a sair throat."

# CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, 18th June.

## THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

The local Government has received telegraphic advice from Peking of the mandate issued by the President dismissing Parliament.

It is reported that Wu Hon-man declared that the mandate should be disregarded, as the President was compelled to issue it by the revolutionists in Tientsin. Steps are, therefore, being taken to resist the mandate.

## THE KWONGS OPPOSE THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

The Military Governors, Chan Ping-kwan and Tam Ho-ming, have addressed a very long telegram to the President denouncing the unlawful action of the revolutionary provinces. They consider that it is time for the President to issue a mandate for raising troops against the rebels and declare that they are quite ready to fight against them.

## ARRIVAL OF WU HON-MAN.

Wu Hon-man, ex-Tutuh of Canton, arrived here on the 18th inst., by the express train from Hongkong, and was met at the Railway Station by the Civil Governor and some military officials. Soon after his arrival, he consulted General Lee Lit-kwan and the local Governors in connection with the political crisis, and the party did not disperse until rather late that night.

It is reported that Wu Hon-man is going to meet Inspector-General Luk Wing-ting in order to settle some important questions with him.

## PROTECTION OF FOREIGN PROPERTIES.

The Military Governor has completed his arrangements for safeguarding this province since the declaration of martial law. He visited all the Consuls in Shamen at noon of the 18th inst., assuring them that the local Government will accept responsibility for protecting all foreign properties in the province.

## INSPECTOR-GENERAL LUK RETURNING.

After the arrival of General Lee Lit-kwan, Chan Kwing-ming and Wu Hon-man (ex-Tutuh of Canton), Inspector-General Luk Wing-ting was urged to return to Canton with as little delay as possible. The local Government has recently received a telegram announcing that he left Kwangsi for Wuchow on the 18th inst. Immediately on receipt of this telegram, Ma Chai, Chief of Water Police, was directed to go up to Wuchow to welcome and afford him protection.

## UNITED ACTION BY SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

General Lee Lit-kwan has telegraphed to the Governors of Yunnan, Szechuen and Kweichow inviting them to co-operate in raising troops to fight against the independent provinces. This invitation has been accepted.

## COMING OF CHING PEK-KWONG.

The local Government has received a telegram from Ching Pek-kwong, President of the Ministry of Navy at Peking, stating that he has arrived Shanghai and will shortly leave for Canton in order to arrange naval affairs with the local Government for opposing the independent provinces.

## MILITARY CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ABROAD.

The Chinese Commercial communities in Hongkong and in foreign countries have recently wired to the local Government promising to do their best to contribute a big sum of money for the purpose of assisting the local Government to fight against Ni Che-chung, the principal revolutionary.

## VICE-PRESIDENT'S RESIGNATION.

The local Government has received a telegram from the Vice-President, Fung Kwok-chang, announcing that he tendered his resignation to Parliament on the 18th inst.

## OFFICIAL DINNER.

On the evening of the 10th inst., the Civil Governor entertained General Lee Lit-kwan, Chan Kwing-ming, Fung Che-yan and other high officials at a dinner held at his Yamen. The party numbered over sixty. The speeches referred chiefly to the political crisis.

## AMMUNITION FOUND AT KON YAM MOUNTAIN.

The Military Governor's Yamen reported that over one hundred cases of ammunition were found in a hole under Chen Moi-lau (built when General Lung was seated in Canton) on Kon Yam mountain. It is supposed that these cases were stored there by the ex-Tutuh, Lung Chai-kwong. The local Government has now a good supply of ammunition.

## CHIEF OF THE FINANCIAL BUREAU RESIGNS.

Yim Kar-che, Chief of the Financial Bureau, has tendered his resignation on account of his recent sickness and financial difficulties. Owing to the present political crisis, his request was refused by the local Government.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

# "SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND."

The following subscriptions to the above Fund, which have been received by the Treasurer during the week ending 10th June, are gratefully acknowledged:—

Already acknowledged	\$670.40
"A. R. R." (May)	5.00
"R. S."	25.00
Anonymous	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. Bowley	25.00
W. G. Humphreys	5.00
W. S. Brown	5.00

Total ..... \$ 701.40

Estimated monthly requiret. \$ 600.00  
Total receipts for May ..... 564.40

Deficiency on estimate for month of May ..... \$36.60

— Monthly subscription, \$— Donation.  
T. Robinson (General Secretary).  
F. G. B. Hastings, R.N. (Naval Secretary).  
C. L. COOPER-HUNT, C.F. (Military Sec. and Treasurer).

## OUR (TOR-)MENTOR.

Who was it, when Hongkong aflame Found even Harris' arguments tame, A Champion to the rescue came? McGuigan.

Whose periods full and flowing glide Adown the page, two columns wide? Who seems himself to swell with pride? McGuigan.

So vast an intellect he displayed That lesser folk shrink back dismayed: He put them all well in the shade, McGuigan.

And people gasped and rubbed their eyes Till rumour had it on this wise, "It must be McGuigan, in disguise, McGuigan."

"His spiritual home" must surely be Somewhere in favoured Germany, "With Hans he has such sympathy, McGuigan."

So, for a prophet honour lacks In his own country—lest we wax Exasperate, and fain would tax McGuigan.

Or, if no tax may dam that flow Of language measured sure and slow, Consign him straight to Jericho—Or Wigan. R.E.D.U.P.

## HELP UP BY MIRAGE.

"Operations had to be temporarily suspended owing to the mirage," says Sir Stanley Maude in describing a clever little strategical victory on the Diala. It is a reminder that despite submarine, Zeppelins, poison gas, and howitzers there is one front at least on which world-old conditions play a dominating part. Thirst, heat, and mirage were enemies with which the men had to reckon who shaped the world in its young days. The military leaders of the Old Testament whose troops saw "the parched land become a pool and the thirsty land springs of water" had a distraction to reckon with quite as deadly as barbed wire or machine-guns. They had often to convince a fabled and parched army that the promise of rest, shade, and refreshment on the horizon was nothing but a wife of the devil in aid of the foe. Nowadays any schoolboy can dissipate a mirage, trace it to the deflection of light rays by a cold layer of atmosphere superimposed on a warm one, and even explain its affinity to the mist illusions that Europe knows as the "Broken Spectre" and the common magnification by fog which Tennyson had in mind when he spoke of the bearer of Arthur's body as "walking larger than human among the frozen hills." But to understand the mirage is not to dispel it. More than once in Mesopotamia our troops have been as bewildered by the vision of lakes and trees where none are as were those of Joshua or Alexander, and with all modern science to back him Sir Stanley Maude can no more reckon without mirages than could Judas Maccabaeus of Cœur de Lion.—Ez.

## CENSORING LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

After the declaration of martial law in Canton, the Military Governor has sent Chan Yin-tim, Wei Wai-yu, Chan Hit-wan and Chow Shiu-ze to stay in the Chinese Post Office to inspect all mail matter and seize any unlawful correspondence. Chan Chok-ching (ex-Director of the Canton Telegraph Administration) has been deputed to censor telegrams to check opium smuggling.

The Civil Governor has instructed all Customs Houses in different districts that smugglers of opium will be fined five times the value of the opium smuggled. The fines will be allocated as follows:— 40 per cent. to the man reporting such cases, 40 per cent. to the police finding out such cases, and 20 per cent. to the Customs. This, it is hoped, will stimulate efforts to check the practice of smuggling opium.

## THE FLOODS.

It is reported that the floods in the West River districts have been subsiding during the past few days. Tam Hok-hang, Director of the River Conservancy Bureau, together with a foreign engineer, is going to travel along the West River districts in the cruiser *Tungchow* to inspect the water walls and see if there are any breakages in them.

# INTIMATIONS!

**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**  
(ESTABLISHED 1880) (TELEPHONE 1741).

## "WHITE FROST" SANITARY REFRIGERATORS CONSTRUCTED OF HEAVY SHEET METAL.

WILL KEEP FOOD  
SWEET  
WHOLESOME  
AND  
HEALTHFUL.

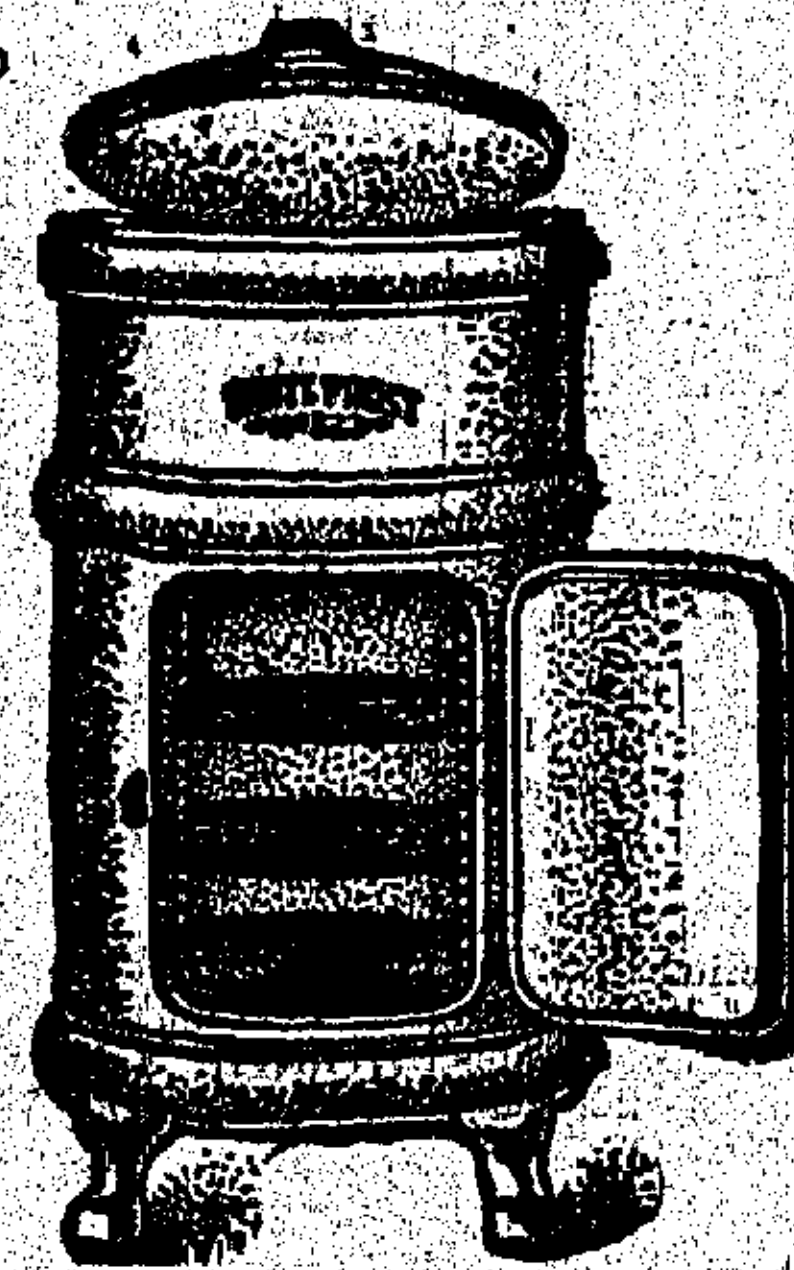
WILL KEEP  
PROVISION CHAMBER

COLD

PURE

AND

DRY.



ALL METAL  
COATED WITH  
WHITE ENAMEL.

FITTED WITH  
REVOLVING  
SHELVES.

MOUNTED ON  
ROLLER BEARING  
CASTORS.

THESE REFRIGERATORS  
ARE CONSTRUCTED WITH NON-DESTRUCTIBLE MATERIAL.  
IMPERVIOUS TO WHITE ANTS.

THERE IS NOT ONE PARTICLE OF WOOD USED IN  
THEIR CONSTRUCTION, THEREFORE THERE IS NOTHING TO  
WARP, SWELL, DECAY OR BECOME MOULDY.

## A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES.  
V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONORABLE HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY. THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE CASH PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all local Stores.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. 1467-3

**Powell Ltd**  
TELEPHONE 246

## NEW CHEAP LINES

LADIES' WHITE SHOES  
\$4.50 \$5.00 \$6.50 PER PAIR.

ALL SIZES.

ALSO  
A FEW ODD SIZES OF  
LAST YEAR'S STOCK.

SIZES 2. 2½ 3½ 6½ 7. USUAL PRICE 12.50 14.50  
TO CLEAR 2.50 6.50



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

## JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

## THE Steamship

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th June at Noon will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 29th June, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th June, at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVACHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1917. [755]

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

## PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of AHMEDBOY HABIBBOY, late of Bombay, in the Empire of India, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 26th day of June, 1917.

All Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the Underwriter by the above date.

Dated the 6th day of June, 1917.  
G. A. HASTINGS,  
Administrator,  
8, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Hongkong. [733]

## NOTICE.

## NATIONAL CASH REGISTER.

ARCHIE WONGWAI, expert mechanic from it factory, Dayton, Ohio, is now in charge of the Cash Register business in Southern China.

AMERICAN TRADING CO.,  
General Agents,  
HONGTONG & CO., LTD.,  
Representatives,  
14A, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Hongkong. [686]

## RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

Subscription to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened at THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong, from date to the 26th June, 1917.

The price of issue is 95 per cent. The Loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The Loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The Loan may be redeemed at par after the 29th March, 1927.

Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 15th March and the 29th September.

Interest on the loan runs from the 28th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.

Applicants will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of post expenses.

The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TINDALL,  
Manager, [602]

## WANTED.

BY a British Qualified Medical Man, an appointment as a SURGEON on Board a Steamer calling for Singapore and Penang.

Apply—  
Box No. 18,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [749]

## WANTED.

A CHINESE CLERK with good knowledge of English and Chinese experience.

Apply stating salary required to—  
"K.T.Z."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [745]

## G. TINDALL

## NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, New Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

## FOR SALE.

## BAGS OF USED ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS.

400 Stamps for \$0.50 2000 Stamps for \$2.00

500 " " 0.80 3000 " " 3.00

1000 " " 1.20 4000 " " 3.70

1500 " " 1.50 5000 " " 4.50

## GRACA &amp; CO.

No. 4 WILKINSON STREET,  
Hongkong.

## AUCTIONS

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on TUESDAY, the 26th day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 19, IN ONE LOT.

The Property Consists of:—  
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lyahol," 104, The Peak, situated near Mount Gough, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 194,025 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,  
Solicitors for the Liquidators,  
or to the Undersigned,  
GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer. [397]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong, Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON MONDAY,  
the 13th day of August, 1917, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria, Hongkong, viz.:—

All THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101. Together with the messuages, erections and buildings and buildings thereon known as No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 99 years, created by a Crown Lease dated the 6th day of April, 1886.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—8448 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$94.48.

Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—875 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$2.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,  
Princo's Buildings,  
Ice House Street, Hongkong,  
Solicitors for the Liquidator of  
THE DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK,  
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,  
The Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 9th May, 1917. [619]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITZ & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on MONDAY, the 27th day of August, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

All the piece of ground situated at Yau-mat, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 209.

IN ONE LOT.

The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Ferry) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4,500 square feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May, 1899.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$60.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,  
Solicitors for the Liquidator,  
or to the Undersigned,  
GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer. [683]

## S.S. "PORTHOS"

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE.

## CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Harbin, etc., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being loaded and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Official Cargo will be forwarded on unless instructions are received from the Consignees before Noon on the day preceding the date of loading.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unloaded after the 23rd inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 25th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 17th June, 1917. [2]

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

SHOP to Let in Alexandra Buildings.

Apply to—  
SECRETARY,  
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,  
[708]

## TO LET.

NOS. 3 A & B, ROBINSON ROAD

Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,  
[633]

## TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars apply to—  
E. M. H. NEMAZEE,  
1 Des Voeux Road,  
[462]

## TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with Tennis Court, in Mirden Villas, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE  
Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
[638]

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

HOUSES in King's and York Buildings.

HOUSES in Lok Wong, Wongchiang Road.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.,  
[58]

## TO LET.

NO. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE SHOP.

NO. 2, MERION, No. 5, TEN PAKE.

NO. 7, BELLILIOS TERRACE.

4-ROOMED FLAT at the Peak (separate entrance).

KELLETT CREST, 56, PAKE.

NO. 26, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.

NO. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PAKE (Unfurnished).

Apply to—  
LINDSEAD & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.  
[50]

## WANTED.

BY Married Couple, a FURNISHED FLAT or BUNGALOW on the Peak or on May Road Level, from the 1st November.

Apply—  
Box 19,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [753]

## WANTED.

OFFICE at the Central Location.

Apply to—  
FURUKAWA & Co.,  
20, Des Voeux Road Central.  
[708]

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

## THE Steamship

## "S. JACOB"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st inst. at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVACHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1917. [746]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

## THE Steamship

## "JAPAN"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 22nd inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 22nd inst. at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1917. [55]

## INTIMATION

## OUR GIANT LAVENDER TALCUM

Is rapidly becoming as popular as our well-known Lavender Water. Blended with the Purest and Softest Powder, is the Sweet-Fragrance of Lavender, and the Effect on the Skin is Delightfully Cooling and Soothing.



1-lb. Size Price \$1.00.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 27th JUNE, 1917.

## THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN CHINA.

## CHINA.

THE situation in China shows no sign of improvement, despite the capitulation of the President in the hope of restoring peace. The revolting Tutchens of the North have been appeased by the dissolution of Parliament, but they do not appear to be united as to the steps which shall follow. Some of them demand the resignation of the President and the restoration of the monarchy. Some, again, ask for the recall of TUAN CHUI-JUI as Premier, while others advocate the rival claims of LI KING-SHI and HSU SHIH-CHANG for the vacant office. Meanwhile, having achieved their main object, they have in some cases cancelled their declarations of independence. As we anticipated, however, the Southern Provinces have now renounced their allegiance to the Central Government. They dispute the validity of the Mandate dissolving Parliament on the ground that it was obtained from the President under duress. In this view they are supported by the President himself, who frankly admits that his action was illegal, but pleads in extenuation that it was the only way "to prevent bloodshed, protect foreign interests, and save China." It is impossible, in the circumstances, not to sympathise with His Excellency, for he hesitated as long as he dared to take a course which he evidently realised would arouse resentment. With troops surrounding Peking, and Parliament virtually suspending itself owing to the wholesale exodus of members from the Capital, he was finally compelled, however, to follow the line of least resistance. Dr. WU TING-FANG, the Acting Premier, remained steadfast in his refusal to countersign the Mandate, as required by the provisional Constitution, and resigned, but the difficulty thus

presented was overcome by the temporary appointment of CHANG CHAO-TUNG, the Chief of Police, to the vacancy. This device has probably served to deepen the hostility of the Southern Provinces, for Dr. WU TING-FANG is a Southerner who is held in great respect. What developments will ensue it is impossible to foretell, but the situation is undoubtedly fraught with serious possibilities. Martial law has been proclaimed in Kwangtung, and, in response to an urgent summons, LUK WING-TING, the Inspector-General of the two Kwang Provinces, is returning to Canton as speedily as possible in order to discuss the plan of action with the Military Governors and WU HON-MAN, LEE LIT-KWAN and CHANG KEI-MING, ex-Tutuh of Canton, who have arrived in the city. CHING PEK-KWONG, President of the Navy, is also expected from Shanghai to confer with the local authorities. Hitherto the principal obstacle to any formidable or protracted military operations has appeared to be lack of the "sinews of war," the pay of the troops who took part in the last revolution being "some months" in arrears. It is now reported, however, that the Chinese commercial communities in Hongkong and other foreign centres have promised generous contributions towards the fund for equipping an expedition to subdue the rebellious Tutchens and re-establish Republicanism in China. Unless, therefore, some means is found of pacifying the Southern provinces there appears to be a grave risk of what REUTER'S Correspondent at Peking a few days ago described as "serious complications." In the circumstances, it seems a pity that the friendly Powers do not see their way unanimously to adopt President WILSON'S proposal to address a joint declaration to China deploring the internal dissensions and urging the need for national unity.

## THE DANGER OF ELECTRICITY

## FATALITY ON ROOF OF HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

## INQUEST ON A COOLIE.

An inquiry was conducted by Mr. J. R. Wood at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday into the circumstances surrounding the death of a coolie, who was electrocuted on the roof of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank while working in connection with certain repairs which are being carried out there. The man came into contact with a live wire and death took place as a result.

Mr. F. Graham, manager of the Hongkong Electric Company, said that he was very much surprised to know that anyone had been killed on the building. There was only 100 volts pressure on the wire concerned, and that was very low; it was the ordinary pressure throughout the town. It was not considered necessary to take any special precautions. If he wished to test a wire he would touch it without any hesitation.

Mr. H. W. Bird, of Messrs. Palmer & Turner, said that his firm were architects for the work, which was being carried out on the roof of the bank at the time the accident took place. His firm merely prepared the plans and had to see that the alterations were carried out in accordance with those plans. No electric wires were shown in plans.

Mr. F. Graham stated that in his opinion, when a floor of any building was being excavated, the electric current supplied to that floor should be cut off so as to prevent accidents of this nature.

Mr. Bird mentioned that work was proceeding on all the floors of the bank, and if the current were disconnected on all the floors it would seriously interfere with the bank's business.

Mr. Wood said it seemed to him that an ignorant contractor had done something which he should not have done.

Dr. Macfarlane, medical officer in charge of the Victoria Public Mortuary, said he made a post-mortem examination of the deceased, and the condition of the man was compatible with death from electrocution.

Answering the C.S.P., witness expressed the opinion that if artificial respiration had been adopted the man could have been alive now, all his organs were healthy, and it was, in his opinion, a case of suspended animation; people thought he was dead. If a doctor had been called in at once the man would very probably have been saved. A similar death occurred in the Colony in 1914. He added that 100 volts, and less than that, were sufficient to kill some people. This was expert opinion. It was also on record that 65 volts had killed a man. A person who felt a wire knowing that he was going to feel it, could stand a greater voltage than a person who touched a live wire accidentally.

The Chinese contractor for the work on the roof of the bank was also called. Answering Mr. Wood, witness said the foreman superintended the work, and he, witness, went to the bank once every day.

Replying to the C.S.P., witness said he did not know whether his workmen knew anything about electricity, but if he saw any wires about he always had them removed; he would mention the matter to the architect. This was not done in this case because he saw no wires.

The Coroner, in addressing the jury, said that he had ordered that inquiry be held to let the public know what had taken place. There did not seem to be a case of any criminal negligence, but it seemed desirable that the attention of the public should be drawn to the fact that current running through a building which was undergoing repairs should be treated with great caution. They had got as far as they could get to the facts of the case. The unsatisfactory nature of the inquiry was the details connected with the identification of the body, and the action taken by the police. That did not seem to have been very satisfactorily carried out. What happened on the roof of the bank seemed to be fairly clear. Certain repairs were being carried out, which was the substitution of concrete for wooden beams on the floor, and no electric light fittings or wiring were expected to be altered or removed in connection with the contract. The only man in charge of the work was the contractor who had given evidence, and he and his underlings, in the course of the work, came across the pipe which was in Court. They, in their ignorance, uncovered it, and, in ignorance of what they were doing, cut it, with the result that a man was now dead. That being so, they would find that the cause of death was electrocution, and whether they desired to take matters further rested with them entirely.

The jury returned a verdict of "death from misadventure, caused by electrocution," and attached no blame to anyone.

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO. LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 16th June is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 24 weeks.
This Year .....	\$14,607	\$316,632
Last Year .....	16,624	377,035
Decrease .....	2,017	10,153

Receipts for week.

Aggregate receipts for 24 weeks.

This Year .....

Last Year .....

Decrease .....



# THE WAR.

## GERMANY'S PEACE TACTICS.

### RUSSIA AND THE WAR.

#### GOVERNMENT DESIRES NEW TREATY WITH ALLIES.

#### SUGGESTS REVISION OF WAR-AIM AGREEMENTS.

#### Franco-Belgian Front.

##### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH FRONT.

##### ENEMY FAILURE.

London, June 18th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured 21 prisoners, this morning during the enemy's failure to regain the positions on Infantry Hill. Our troops gained ground slightly in the direction of Warneton.

Throughout the day there was mutual artillery firing in the neighbourhood of Lens and northward of Arras.

The air-fighting yesterday was again in our favour. We brought down ten German aeroplanes, and five others were driven down. Two of ours are missing.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

#### STRONG GERMAN ATTACK.

London, June 18th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—This morning the enemy delivered a strong local attack on the positions which we captured on the 14th inst. to the east of Monchy-le-Proux.

After severe fighting we were compelled to fall back from the advanced positions, which we still hold on Infantry Hill. There was reciprocal artillery firing in the north of the Scarpe, and enemy artillery firing near Ypres.

##### LATEST CABLES.

#### FRENCH FRONT.

#### TRENCH SYSTEM CAPTURED.

Paris, June 19th.

A communiqué states:—There was a heavy artillery activity in the region of Laffaux, at Pantheon and Craonne, and in the Chevreux sector.

We captured a system of trenches forming a salient at Champagne on a front of 500 metres, and captured 40 prisoners.

#### RHEIMS BOMBARDED.

The Germans continue to ceaselessly bombard Rheims, into which two thousand shells were thrown to-day. One civilian was killed and three injured.

#### The Balkans.

##### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### AERIAL BOMBARDMENT.

Paris, June 18th.

The British Air Service successfully bombed Tumba railway station and several munition dumps.

Our troop movements in Thessaly continue.

#### Naval Activities.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH TRANSPORT

##### TORPEDOED.

#### FIFTY-TWO SOLDIERS MISSING.

London, June 18th.

An Admiralty announcement says that an enemy submarine sank the British transport *Cameronian* on June 2nd, in the Eastern Mediterranean.

There were a small number of troops on board.

Fifty-two soldiers and eleven of the crew, including the captain of the vessel, are missing.

#### GOOD WORK BY JAPANESE.

#### ENEMY SUBMARINE REPORTED SUNK.

London, June 18th.

According to an Admiralty announcement, a Japanese torpedo flotilla attacked, and is believed to have sunk, an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean on Tuesday.

#### ANOTHER GERMAN LIE.

London, June 18th.

The Admiralty state that the German wireless announcement that a German submarine sank a British destroyer in the Mediterranean on June 11th is untrue.

#### Aerial Activities.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GERMAN VERSION OF AIR RAID.

#### LOSS OF A ZEPPELIN ADMITTED.

London, June 18th.

A German communiqué, referring to yesterday's raid, speaks of attacking important fortresses in the South of England, with good results. It admits that an airman brought down a Zeppelin.

#### FRENCH GRATIFICATION.

Paris, June 18th.

The newspapers point out that the coast is as well guarded as is London. They state that the bringing down of a Zeppelin shows Britain's remarkable aerial mastery, which Germany now knows of, as all the recent Zeppelin raids on England have resulted disastrously for the raiders.

#### THE ATTACK ON GHENT.

#### BIG MUNITIONS WORKS DESTROYED.

London, June 18th.

An Amsterdam message states that after the tremendous aerial attack on Ghent on the 16th inst. it became known that Carol Freres' great munition works were entirely gutted, the Kommandur's house destroyed and numerous casualties inflicted.

#### General.

##### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE VENEZUELIST GOVERNMENT.

Paris, June 18th.

All the Communes in the neighbourhood of Larissa and Volo have spontaneously supported the Venezelist Government, and are installing new civil authorities.

#### BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE AFTER THE WAR.

London, June 18th.

The Minister of Shipping warns those arranging for the charter of vessels after the war that he is unable to give an assurance that the national requirements will permit such chartering.

#### SILVER MARKET.

London, June 18th.

Silver is quoted at 89½. There is a scarcity of offerings, and the market is firm.

#### RUSSIA SUGGESTS ALLIED CONFERENCE.

Petrograd, June 17th.

The Provisional Government has published a Note suggesting an Allied Conference, with the object of revising the War-Aim agreements, and excluding the London Agreement, the signatories of which agreed not to conclude a separate peace.

#### NEW TREATY ADVOCATED.

Petrograd, June 17th.

At the General Congress of the Council of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs said that the Government desired to hasten the conclusion of a new treaty in which the Russian Democracy's principles will be recognised as the Allies' International policy.

The Minister enjoined a consolidated programme which would avoid a rupture with the Allies, and he declared that a separate peace would destroy the results of the revolution and bring Russia into a new war alongside the German coalition.

Proceeding, the Minister pointed out that the inactivity on the war front had enfeebled the revolution, and that the Army should be ready to advance.

M. Lenin attacked M. Kerensky's appeal for an offensive.

M. Kerensky followed, and said that M. Lenin's doctrine was that of Marx misinterpreted. M. Lenin's advocacy of fraternisation at the front suited the German Staff.

The Congress, excluding the Extremists, gave M. Kerensky an ovation.

#### RUSSIAN CRUISER DECLINES TO CARRY BRITISH SOCIALIST.

London, June 18th.

The secretary of the Socialist party wrote on the 14th inst. to Captain Ketlinsky, commanding the Russian cruiser *Askold*, asking him to convey Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and party to Russia.

Captain Ketlinsky replied that the request was discussed at a conference of all the officers and men on board the cruiser, and they had unanimously decided that it was their duty only to act in accordance with the Provisional Government's orders, but as the whole of the cruiser's crew considered that the war must be prosecuted towards victory and the destruction of the Prussian militarism, and as consequently they did not desire to carry deputies favouring an immediate peace he (Ketlinsky) declined to take any initiative in the matter.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

#### THE RUSSIAN OUTLOOK.

#### BRITISH CABINET MINISTER'S ADVICE.

Petrograd, June 18th.

A long and powerful statement addressed by Mr. Arthur Henderson to the Petrograd Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, in connection with the projected Socialist International Conference, concludes as follows:—

"We must be careful, for our choice to-day may lie between honour and infamy, an untimely peace and years of fear, or a few months of fighting and suffering and a lasting peace. These are, I think, the views of an overwhelming majority of the organised workers of Great Britain."

#### CASTIGATIONS ON SWITZERLAND.

London, June 18th.

The *Times* says:—"The transmission of the dishonourable German peace proposal to Petrograd by M. Hofmann, the Swiss Foreign Minister, is an international incident requiring most prompt investigation. It seems scarcely distinguishable from an unneutral step by the Swiss Government, in the interests of Germany, to the detriment of the Allies. We reserve judgment, pending the firm representations which the Allies, we presume, will make to Bern."

#### THE SPANISH UNREST.

##### A MORE HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

London, June 18th.

The *Times* correspondent at Madrid says that Signer Dato's conciliatory methods, have calmed the public. The revolutionary movement has been averted by conceding to infantry officers the right to form Defence Committees. The tone is generally more hopeful.

#### AN ANTI-MONARCHIST MOVEMENT.

LATER.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Madrid says that after a conference at the Chamber, on Saturday night, various Left sections, namely, Reformers, Republicans, Radicals and Socialists, decided to issue a revolutionary anti-monarchist manifesto and to form themselves into a bloc. The action is due to the military crisis, and there are rumours of the imminent formation of a reactionary pro-German Government under Senor Maura, and General Weyler.

The Monarchist Reformist Party of Alvarez has declared in favour of a Republic.

#### AIR-RAID REPRISALS.

##### GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE EXPLAINED.

London, June 18th.

In the House of Commons, replying to a batch of questions advocating reprisals for enemy air raids, Mr. Bonar Law said it would be a mistake to assume that air raiding was confined to the enemy.

Our air forces in France raided the German communications and other military objectives behind the line, and with the increase of our air forces and the improvement of our machines, air raiding against longer-range objectives was becoming more and more practicable. The Government was consulting the military authorities and Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig regarding the most effective methods for meeting the situation, but it was obviously undesirable to give the enemy notice of our intentions.

Replying to supplementary questions as to whether the Government had decided on reprisals, Mr. Bonar Law declared that the Government had a perfectly open mind, in the sense that it intended to take steps not merely for damaging the enemy, but for the prevention of raids like those recently carried out.

#### LABOUR QUESTION.

#### GROWING DEMANDS OF THE ARMY.

London, June 18th.

Dr. Addison, speaking at a conference of Unions considering the dilution of labour, said that merchant shipbuilding had increased three-fold since last year. An enormous number of guns had also been provided. While repairing was extensive, he was glad to announce that the damage and loss through direct enemy hits and faulty ammunition were smaller than ever before. Large numbers of tanks were now being constructed, which in itself was a formidable programme. It had also been decided to increase the output of aeroplanes, which increases would multiply more and more if the Army demands were to be met.

Meanwhile there is much satisfaction in London and the Allied countries at the Russian Government's dismissal of the man Grimm, cabled on June 17th, and the Workmen's and Soldiers' approval thereof. This and Russia's exclusion of the "no separate peace" agreement from discussion at the proposed Allied Conference, has greatly renewed confidence in London and Paris.

#### GERMANY MADE THE ADVANCE TOWARDS PEACE.

It seems to be generally recognised that Germany made the advance in the direction of the acceptance of the formula "no annexations; no indemnities," but it is not certain whether it is only applicable to Russia.

*Forerunners*, which is controlled by the Government, especially opposes a crushing peace, saying it is essential that peace should not create an unbearable situation for any belligerent.

Germany's financial plight. M. Edmond Thierry, the economist, points out in the *Matin* that the intervention of the United States has ruined Germany's credit with adjacent neutral bankers who were closest in touch with Germany's financial men. M. Thierry is of opinion that Germany will soon be unable to fulfil her engagements. German capitalists are contributing to the fall of the mark by converting assets into neutral currency.

#### GERMANY'S FINANCIAL PLIGHT.

#### U. S. INTERVENTION RUINS HER CREDIT ABROAD.

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#### WAR NAMES FOR CANADIAN SHIPS.

#### BIG FUTURE FOR TORONTO SHIPBUILDING.

Toronto, June 18th.

Four steel vessels for the Canadian shipping service have been launched here, and have been named Ypres, Vimy, Messines and St. Julien.

The Minister of Marine, in a speech, said that owing to high wages in Great Britain, Canada was able to compete with her in shipbuilding. He anticipated a great development of the industry there.

#### BRITISH DETERMINATION.

London, June 18th.

Mr. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, was entertained to luncheon at the Savoy Hotel. The company included Mr. Walter Long, Mr. Hodge, and the High Commissioners.

Mr. Long, toasting the guest, said:—"We are as determined to-day as in August, 1914, and will never lay down the sword until the principles of liberty and justice for which we fought have triumphed. (Cheers.) The British Empire had fought with clean hands, but with regard to our enemies it could not be said that when the war was over we could shake hands and forget. Though we might forgive, we could not forget the enemy deeds which, for infamy, were unparalleled in the history of warfare among savage races."

Mr. Holman, replying, referred to the large share of the responsibility of New South Wales in the result of the Australian Conscription Referendum. He declared that this did not indicate a lack of sympathy in war aims, but it was due to a mis-managed presentation of an issue of local discontent with Australian and Imperial rule, and the spirit of optimism with regard to the duration of the war. Referring to the large Irish element in New South Wales, he hoped and believed that the whole race would shortly rejoice at a solution of the Irish question. He was authorised by the people of New South Wales to state that Australia would not fail to assist the Empire.

Mr. Hodge hoped that fortified towns in Germany would be attacked day in and out.

#### GERMAN PEACE AIMS.

#### AUSTRIA FINDS THEM ACCEPTABLE.

London, June 18th.

According to an Amsterdam message, the Austrian newspapers welcome the *Vorldeutsche's* statement, that Russia's peace formula of peace without annexations and indemnities is acceptable to Germany, as final evidence of the similarity of the Austrian and German peace aims.

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#### BRITONS IN AMERICA.

#### REQUIRED TO JOIN THE COLOURS.

New York, June 18th.

All male Britons between the ages of 18 and 45 now in the United States will be compelled to join the British colours.

The British Consuls are acting as recruiting agents throughout the country and compiling lists, and the Brigadier General in charge of recruiting has gone to Washington to confer with the Government regarding the methods for executing the plan.

#### CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

#### THE PREMIERSHIP.

Shanghai, June 19th.

Wang Shi-chen has wired to the Tsuchuns declining the offer of the Premiership.

Chan Hsun has wired to Ni Sze-chung asking him to use his persuasive powers with the Tsuchuns not to oppose Li King-shi, but Ni Sze-chung has declined.

Li King-shi will not accept the Premiership. If Li King-shi cannot take the post Chan Hsun will return to Hsueh-chow.

The Vice-President will go to Peking. The President has invited Liang Chichao and Tang Hwa-lung to come to Peking.

##### [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### TIENSIN CONVENTION.

Peking, June 17th.

Chang Hsun, having refused to come to Peking, the Tsuchuns are calling a Tientsin Convention in order to set up a Provisional Government, with a Dictator acting as President and Premier.

#### CHINESE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, June 17th.

The Chinese National League, which is politically represented by six Southern Provinces, has received a cable, forecasting an extensive opposition against the Government by the Southern Provinces.

#### CLOUD USED FOR A BLIND

#### DARING FLYER'S INGENUITY.

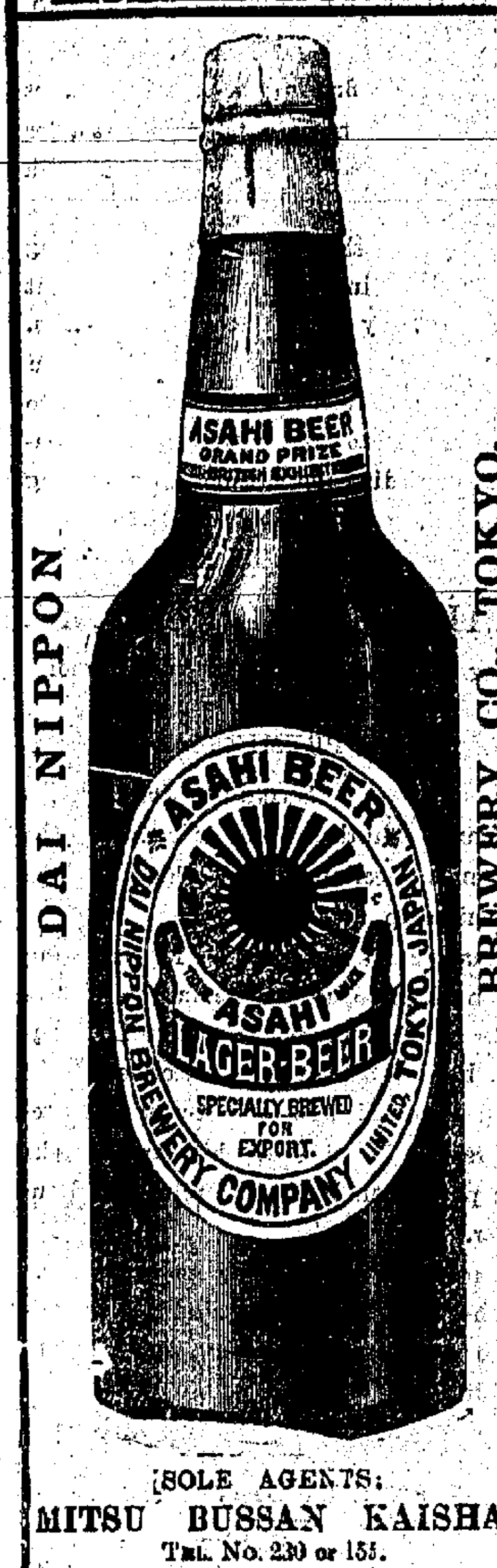
The aeroplanes are still revelling like spring birds in days of golden sunshine, and constantly adding most picturesque incidents to the fighting records. It is possible, of course, to record only a few of their many exploits.

For example, there is the story of a British pilot who on May 4th attacked an enemy machine ten miles over the German lines and immediately was set upon by three other hostile scouts. He pursued his original prey until he saw him crash to the ground from a height of 1,000 feet. He then turned westward but, seeing he could not force his way through the trip of enemy fighting machines which were awaiting him, he decided to practise a bit of deception, and pretended to land. The three hostile machines proceeded to do the same, so as to make him prisoner. Just as soon, however, as the British flier saw his adversaries touch the ground he started his engine and flew away to his home station. The startled Germans also go under way after some delay and began pursuit. They could not overtake him, however, and as he neared the British lines they were driven back by a heavy fire from the British trenches.

The young British pilot, who "sat over Cambrai" several days ago and watched six German aeroplanes climbing towards him, then fought them and escaped, and who believes he never will be killed, had a very narrow squeak a few days later. It came after a day of excellent hunting. He had driven down a hostile aircraft near Noyelles and had attacked and destroyed a two-seater Albatross just west of Cambrai, when the idea came to him to climb above a bit of cloud and wait there for any German machine that might venture up just as a duck hunter would wait in a blind. He had to wait some time, but finally another two-seater Albatross came into view. He started in pursuit, but the hostile machine immediately put its nose down and fled. The British pilot also put his nose down and went after him. When about 300 feet from the ground the British scout's machine was hit by an anti-aircraft high explosive shell. All the controls, with the exception of one part of one of the elevators, were shot away, and the body of the machine was severely damaged. The force of the explosion was such that the machine got into a spin. Spins are dangerous at any time, but when so close to the ground they generally are fatal. But the young pilot cleverly pulled his little fighter out of its convulsions and eventually returned to the aerodrome, where he made a perfect landing.



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## "SWATTING" MOSQUITOS.

One of the very first questions concerning the "inimitable laws of nature" that occur to the inquisitive juvenile mind is "Why are mosquitoes?" says an American paper. In the course of an average intellectual development, we should say, this baffling query is first propounded at about the age of 3. The infant passes through his youth, early manhood, middle age, and old age, annually seeking in vain a satisfactory answer.

To most of the other problems offered by life he can, with reasonable diligence, find more or less satisfactory solutions, but at this one, he sticks. And so he passes into the serene and yellow, and at the age of 90 or thereabouts, with countenance deeply wrinkled by the perennial strain of this great riddle, as the breath of life slowly flickers away, he murmurs in feeble wonder: "Why are mosquitoes?"

Moral philosophers, of course, meaning those who have more morality than philosophy, have undertaken to explain the purpose of mosquitoes. On the suppositious theory that nothing in nature is without a beneficent purpose, we used to be told learnedly that the mosquito consumed malaria germs and other things in the air, and so proved himself a kind friend to man. In view of the good thus conferred, the incidental stinging done by the insect was to be considered lightly.

People who used to talk this way, have been doing less of it in recent years, having learned, perhaps, that it was nonsense. It has been demonstrated that the mosquito's favourite habit is to load up his system with poison of some sort or another, and then seek out some human victim, to whom he can transfer the same. This is the only way that life affords to a mosquito, and it is all that is accomplished by him during his brief lifetime, except to provide an ample number of descendants to carry on the work.

Now even the most foolish optimist would scarcely venture to claim that the transmission of disease and suffering to humanity is a "beneficent purpose." If the mosquito has a beneficent purpose, it can be no other than to serve as a chastening influence upon the lives of men. As flies exist only to keep dogs from forgetting that they are dogs, so mosquitoes may be designed by nature to induce a proper humility to mankind, and also to impress upon the race the tremendous importance of trifles.

A close acquaintance with mosquitoes effectively shatters several wild and extravagant notions that have somehow developed concerning the tribe. There is, for instance, the notion that surgical work on the human race is only performed by the leech, and that the leech is the only one of the species who is not a parasite. This is a ridiculous, and no one with a decent respect for the cause of feminism can cherish such a preposterous delusion. Possibly the leech is the female, and the comparatively modest and silent one may be the leech-like male, but the latter are quite as vicious in their surgery, and even more exasperating, because of their sneaking manners.

There is also a popular illusion that screens constitute adequate fortifications against mosquitoes in the house. There is nothing in it. Whether the insects use the wires as horizontal bars, and by some contortions girdle themselves through the small openings, or whether they have discovered the secret of the fourth dimension, no one seems to know. But they do come through screens in large numbers and apparently without difficulty.

Anything favourable may be said on this subject, it is in the interests of sport. In this city, from the middle of July to the middle of September, the dominant indoor sport is mosquito-hunting. Possibly it is a sporting instinct that prompts the practical discontinuance of the municipal anti-mosquito campaign, soon after the summer is well started.

The best weapon for this purpose is an all-wire fly-swatter. The mosquito is a gamy insect, as elusive as a trout, and the hunt makes for hot work. But an expert hunter can make an hour yield a rich return. There is a subtle fascination about the sport but without prejudice it may be said that men are usually better hunters than women. The latter do not seem to find in it the same spiritual exhilaration that they get from swatting flies. In the zest of the fly hunt, the lady of the house never hesitates to swat the bald spot on the back of her husband's head, but she would seldom do this for a mere mosquito.

## "OLD SQUARE" WHISKY.

Known as the "OLD SQUARE" WHISKY. ESTABLISHED 1745.

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## "OLD SQUARE" WHISKY.

Known as the "OLD SQUARE" WHISKY. ESTABLISHED 1745.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA: LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO. LIMITED, TOKYO, JAPAN.

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## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
Managing Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(WILFRED & ECKHART STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

or to Messrs & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW AND SINGAPORE	"LIANGCHOW"	On 20th June, 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 21st June, 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 22nd June, 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 23rd June, 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 26th June, Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.  
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "BANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "OHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, etc., on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "YANHU," "OHENAN," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," "SINKIANG" and "SUNNING," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

TELEPHONE 26.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN"	... Capt. A. E. Hodgins	... FRIDAY, 22nd June, at Noon.
"HAIHONG"	... Capt. J. W. Evans	... TUESDAY, 26th June, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFFRAIE & CO.,  
General Managers.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "JAPAN," 6015 tons, Captain ... will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 19th June.

WESTWARD

For above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a very qualified crew.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID YUSON & CO., LTD.,  
Agents.

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
TO

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
OCEANIC	10th Noon	Str. from Colombo	19th	19th

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.  
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

## INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.  
Favoured Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. FARR,  
Superintendent.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE	S SHIDZUKA MARU	WEDNESDAY, 20th
VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI	Capt. Noma	12,500 tons, June, at Noon.
MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	S INABA MARU	MONDAY, 16th
SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	Capt. Higo	12,500 tons, July, at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, BANGALORE, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGALORE.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ...  
SHANGHAI and KOBE ...

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SATSUKA MARU	MONDAY, 2nd
	Capt. Isono	16,000 tons, July, at 11 A.M.
	S HITACHI MARU	WEDNESDAY, 19th
	Capt. Tominga	13,500 tons, July, at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI and KOBE ...

BOMBAY MARU, SATURDAY, 2nd

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE  
VIA PANAMA CANAL.  
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLOMBO.

For Further Information, apply to—

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 293

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
R. MORI, Manager.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, THE INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	FRI., 22nd June
ERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	TUES., 3rd July
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	THURS., 17th July
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	FRI., 27th July
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	FRI., 10th August
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	SATUR., 25th Aug.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (271.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (2122).  
" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$250 " " G\$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc. ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALISA, ORUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIQA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, Agent,  
King's Building.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.  
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

## SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.  
FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.  
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,  
Queens Building.

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

## North American Line.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Leaving June.  
"HAWAII MARU" ... Leaving July.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Ningpo, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"ROBIN MARU"	THURSDAY, 21st June at 9 A.M.
"JOSEPH MARU"	MONDAY, 25th June at 10 A.M.
"ANAKUSA MARU"	TUESDAY, 26th June at Noon

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 79 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745

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